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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/782,107	02/13/2001	Mihal Lazaridis	1400-1072D1	3129
82297	7590	10/31/2011	EXAMINER	
The Danamraj Law Group, PC/RIM Attn: Reba Pieczynski Premier Place, Suite 1450 5910 N. Central Expressway Dallas, TX 75206			STRANGE, AARON N	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			2448
NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
10/31/2011	ELECTRONIC			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

portfolioprosecution@rim.com
uspto-inbox@danamraj.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/782,107	Applicant(s) LAZARIDIS ET AL.
	Examiner AARON STRANGE	Art Unit 2448

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2011.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) Claim(s) 90-95,97 and 105-108 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 7) Claim(s) 90-95,97 and 105-108 is/are rejected.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 9) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20110729-20110812
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other. _____

DETAILED ACTION

Terminal Disclaimer

1. The terminal disclaimers filed on 8/23/2011 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of U.S. Patent No. 6,401,113, U.S. Patent No. 6,219,694, and U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 have been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimers have been recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. Applicant's amendments to claims 105-108 are sufficient to overcome the rejection of those claims under 35 U.S.C. § 101. Accordingly, that rejection has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Applicant's cancellation of claims 99-10 renders the rejection of those claims under 35 U.S.C. §112 moot.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. The indicated allowability of claims 90-95, 97 and 98 is withdrawn in view of the newly reference(s) to Diehl and Gadol cited in the IDS filed 7/29/2011. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 90-95, 97, 98 and 105-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eggleston et al. (US 5,958,006) in view of Hall et al. (US 5,826,023) further in view of Murota (US 6,289,105) further in view of Diehl et al. ("Need to rewrite From Field on outgoing mail.")(Reference 29 in the IDS filed 7/29/2011).

7. With regard to claim 90, Eggleston discloses a method of redirecting information between a messaging host system and a wireless mobile data device that is associated with a computer connected over a network to the messaging host system, the method comprising:

receiving an indication at a redirector component indicating receipt of a mail item for a user from a sender by the messaging host system, wherein the mail item is addressed to a first address identifying a mailbox that is viewable by the user via the computer (redirector checks for new mail addressed to a user's post office box)(col. 6, ll. 59-63);

sending the mail item to the wireless mobile data device over a wireless network (mail is forwarded over the wireless network to the client) (col. 6, l. 66 to col. 7, l. 6);

receiving an reply mail item from the wireless mobile data device at the redirector component (col. 12, ll. 7-11 and 55-62).

Eggleston fails to specifically disclose that the mail item is packaged in an outer envelope when redirected via the wireless network and that the redirector is configured to remove the outer envelope of a mail item repackaged at and received from the mobile data communication device, that the mail item is encrypted during transmission, or that the reply message has the user's mail box address as its originating address.

Hall discloses a similar system for transporting an electronic mail message across different network types (Abstract). Hall teaches encapsulating an electronic mail created for transmission via a first network in outer envelopes for transmission over a second type of network (col. 2, l. 45 to col. 3, l. 8). Hall further discloses that the outer envelope is removed at either end of the tunnel and the message is processed as usual (col. 3, ll. 3-8). This would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Eggleston since it would have allowed the e-mail and reply messages to be created in the same format and simply tunneled over the wireless network using an outer envelope. This would have advantageously eliminating the need to convert messages between formats used by different networks.

Murota discloses a similar system for sending e-mail messages between a sender and a receiver, wherein a message is encrypted at the sending end, is then transmitted over the network to the receiving end, and is finally decrypted at the receiving computer (col. 1, ll. 23-48). Murota further discloses that such an encryption

scheme is advantageous because it prevents leaks of secret information to outside, non-intended parties (Murota, col. 1, ll. 49-53).

Diehl teaches rewriting the originating address of messages originating at a device on a private network such that the originating address of the outgoing message is the address of the user's ISP mailbox (pp. 1-2). This would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Eggleston, Hall and Murota since it would have allowed messages originating at the mobile device to use the user's mailbox as their originating address for replying to messages originally received at the user's mailbox.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit the messages over the wireless network using an outer envelope to eliminate the need to convert message formats for communication over different network types and, to encrypt the data items to prevent unauthorized parties from accessing the contents of the data items and to configure the first address of the user's mailbox as the originating address of reply messages generated at the mobile device to ensure that the reply message appears to originate from the same address as the destination of the original message to which the reply is directed.

8. With regard to claim 91, Eggleston further discloses that the redirector component is operating on the messaging host system (redirector can be local or remote to messaging host system)(fig. 2; col. 4, ll. 57-61).

9. With regard to claim 92, Eggleston further discloses that the redirector component is operating on a host system that is coupled to the messaging host system via the network (redirector can be local or remote to messaging host system)(fig. 2; col. 4, ll. 57-61).

10. With regard to claim 93, Eggleston suggests compressing messages sent between the wired and wireless systems (col. 11, ll. 62-66). It was well known in the art at the time the invention was made that compressing messages could be used to increase available bandwidth and to provide faster and less expensive communications.

Given this knowledge, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to compress the messages in the system taught by Eggleston, prior to transmission to the gateway, and to decompress the messages at the mobile device.

11. With regard to claim 94, Eggleston further discloses that the processing step further comprises encoding the copy of the mail item (messages are translated for transmission via the wireless network)(col. 11, ll. 1-3).

12. With regard to claim 95, the Examiner takes Official Notice that the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions protocol was widely known and used to communicate email messages between devices at the time of Applicant's invention.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to encode messages using the MIME protocol within AirMobile's

system in order to communicate messages between devices using a known reliable protocol.

13. With regard to claim 97, Eggleston further discloses sending the repackaged mail item from the redirector component to the wireless mobile data device over the wireless network further comprises sending the repackaged mail item via a wireless gateway disposed between a wide area network and the wireless network (wireless communications are sent using access points 217-219) (col. 6, ll. 1-5).

14. With regard to claim 98, Eggleston further discloses storing the mail item at the data store associated with the messaging host system (mail is stored in a users post office box)(col. 6, ll. 59-61).

15. Claims 105-108 are rejected under the same rationale as claims 90-95, 97 and 98, since they recite substantially identical subject matter. Any differences between the claims do not result in patentably distinct claims and all of the limitations are explicitly or inherently taught by the above cited art.

Additional rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

16. Claims 90-95, 97, 98 and 105-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eggleston et al. (US 5,958,006) in view of Hall et al. (US 5,826,023)

further in view of Murota (US 6,289,105) further in view of Gadol et al. ("Nomadic Tenets – A User's Perspective") (Reference 33 on the IDS filed 7/29/2011).

17. With regard to claim 90, Eggleston discloses a method of redirecting information between a messaging host system and a wireless mobile data device that is associated with a computer connected over a network to the messaging host system, the method comprising:

receiving an indication at a redirector component indicating receipt of a mail item for a user from a sender by the messaging host system, wherein the mail item is addressed to a first address identifying a mailbox that is viewable by the user via the computer (redirector checks for new mail addressed to a user's post office box) (col. 6, ll. 59-63);

sending the mail item to the wireless mobile data device over a wireless network (mail is forwarded over the wireless network to the client) (col. 6, l. 66 to col. 7, l. 6);

receiving an reply mail item from the wireless mobile data device at the redirector component (col. 12, ll. 7-11 and 55-62).

Eggleston fails to specifically disclose that the mail item is packaged in an outer envelope when redirected via the wireless network and that the redirector is configured to remove the outer envelope of a mail item repackaged at and received from the mobile data communication device, that the mail item is encrypted during transmission, or that the reply message has the user's mail box address as its originating address.

Hall discloses a similar system for transporting an electronic mail message across different network types (Abstract). Hall teaches encapsulating an electronic mail created for transmission via a first network in outer envelopes for transmission over a second type of network (col. 2, l. 45 to col. 3, l. 8). Hall further discloses that the outer envelope is removed at either end of the tunnel and the message is processed as usual (col. 3, ll. 3-8). This would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Eggleston since it would have allowed the e-mail and reply messages to be created in the same format and simply tunneled over the wireless network using an outer envelope. This would have advantageously eliminating the need to convert messages between formats used by different networks.

Murota discloses a similar system for sending e-mail messages between a sender and a receiver, wherein a message is encrypted at the sending end, is then transmitted over the network to the receiving end, and is finally decrypted at the receiving computer (col. 1, ll. 23-48). Murota further discloses that such an encryption scheme is advantageous because it prevents leaks of secret information to outside, non-intended parties (Murota, col. 1, ll. 49-53).

Gadol discloses a system containing a desktop acting as a mail router for a mobile device (p. 10). Gadol teaches "hiding" the address of the mobile device such that the address of the desktop workstation is the only address known to the public (p. 10). In order to facilitate such a "hiding" operation, messages originating at the mobile device would have to have been configured so the originating address of the outgoing message was the address of the workstation. This would have been an advantageous

addition to the system disclosed by Eggleston, Hall and Murota since it would have allowed messages originating at the mobile device to use the user's mailbox as their originating address and prevented confusion experienced by people attempting to communicate with a nomadic user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit the messages over the wireless network using an outer envelope to eliminate the need to convert message formats for communication over different network types and, to encrypt the data items to prevent unauthorized parties from accessing the contents of the data items and to configure the first address of the user's mailbox as the originating address of reply messages generated at the mobile device to ensure that the reply message appears to originate from the same address as the destination of the original message to which the reply is directed.

18. With regard to claim 91, Eggleston further discloses that the redirector component is operating on the messaging host system (redirector can be local or remote to messaging host system)(fig. 2; col. 4, ll. 57-61).

19. With regard to claim 92, Eggleston further discloses that the redirector component is operating on a host system that is coupled to the messaging host system via the network (redirector can be local or remote to messaging host system)(fig. 2; col. 4, ll. 57-61).

20. With regard to claim 93, Eggleston suggests compressing messages sent between the wired and wireless systems (col. 11, ll. 62-66). It was well known in the art at the time the invention was made that compressing messages could be used to increase available bandwidth and to provide faster and less expensive communications.

Given this knowledge, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to compress the messages in the system taught by Eggleston, prior to transmission to the gateway, and to decompress the messages at the mobile device.

21. With regard to claim 94, Eggleston further discloses that the processing step further comprises encoding the copy of the mail item (messages are translated for transmission via the wireless network)(col. 11, ll. 1-3).

22. With regard to claim 95, the Examiner takes Official Notice that the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions protocol was widely known and used to communicate email messages between devices at the time of Applicant's invention.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to encode messages using the MIME protocol within AirMobile's system in order to communicate messages between devices using a known reliable protocol.

23. With regard to claim 97, Eggleston further discloses sending the repackaged mail item from the redirector component to the wireless mobile data device over the wireless

network further comprises sending the repackaged mail item via a wireless gateway disposed between a wide area network and the wireless network (wireless communications are sent using access points 217-219) (col. 6, ll. 1-5).

24. With regard to claim 98, Eggleston further discloses storing the mail item at the data store associated with the messaging host system (mail is stored in a users post office box)(col. 6, ll. 59-61).

25. Claims 105-108 are rejected under the same rationale as claims 90-95, 97 and 98, since they recite substantially identical subject matter. Any differences between the claims do not result in patentably distinct claims and all of the limitations are explicitly or inherently taught by the above cited art.

Conclusion

26. Applicant's submission of an information disclosure statement under 37 CFR 1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(p) on 7/29/2011 prompted the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 609.04(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AARON STRANGE whose telephone number is (571)272-3959. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Firmin Backer can be reached on 571-272-6703. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aaron Strange/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2448